to record the result, such records to be held by all courts as prima face evidence of the title or other facts involved. Several suggestions have been made looking to better administration of criminal law.

The committee of one hundred appointed by the Mayor to assist him has been organized permanently by the election of the Hon. William S. Groesbeck as chairman and Julius Dexter secretary.

Israel S. Getz, of the Governor's Guard, of Columbus, died to-day at the hospitial, from the effects of the wound, contained by the accidental discharge of a gun. The funeral of Captain John J. Desmond, of the militia, killed in Saturday night's riot, took place to-day from the Cathedral. A detail of troops attended and a deep feeling of sorrow prevailed.

The exact number of dead and wounded will probably never be ascertained on account of many of the wounded being carried away by their friends. But the number of those killed outright or dying at the hospital up to midnight hast night is forty-one, as shown by the records of the City undertakers and the hospitals and such information from those taken home as could be had. The number of wounded computed from the same sources is 120, and there are probably half as many more wounded not reported.

The Municipal Reform Association has nominated a The Municipal Reform Association has nominated as

ported.

The Municipal Reform Association has nominated a local ticket, headed by Lawrence Maxwell for Superior Court Judge and embracing the names of men of both parties. A manifesto has been issued saying that the occurrences of the past few days more than ever demand the ignoring of party politics in municipal affairs.

THE SHERIFF BLAMED.

CRITICISED BY THE NEWSPAPERS FOR CALLING OUT

THE TROOPS-HIS ORDER TO FIRE. CINCINNATI, April 1.-The Volksblatt (German) says: "The calling out of the militia on Friday night can only be characterized as a grave mistake. Our militia know and can do nothing else, it appears, but shooting. If reliance had been placed on the police force, order might probably have been restored without loss of

The Free Presse (German) says: "The indignation of the people is on the increase on account of the rough and wholly unprovoked shooting upon peaceful clitizens and upon women and children, and the increase of indignation is becoming more and more fearful. It may be dreaded upon too reasonable grounds that the shedding of blood is not yet ended, but will begin afresh." The Freie Presse blames Sheriff Hawkins, Mayor Stephens and Governor Hoadly—the first two for mismanagement and the last for not coming here to see for himself what the situation required.

last for not coming here to see for infinish what the net companies of the first shots, has published a card denying the statement that he ordered his men to fire. He says: "Sheriff Hawkins gave the order in the words, Give it to 'em, boys! Fire!" and in the excitement I could not stop them, so I cried, 'For Christ's axe boys, fire high! My men would never have fired if it had not been that four of them were wounded with stones and been that four of them were wounded with stones and shots from the crowd, and they shot on the Sheriff's order. I have been in the war. I would rather face an enemy than such a crowd of citizens, with whom I have a fellow-feeling, and I would not rashly give an order such as it has been said I gave."

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE RIOT.

LONDON, April 1 .- The Times, in commenting editorially upon the Cincinnati riots, says: "Occurrences like this must give to the stalesmen of that vast and growing republic food for reflection. One way to lessen owing republic food for reflection.

a difficulty of preserving order is to secure a decent ministration of justice, where the 'Boss' and the minal lawyer no longer have things so much their own

TAX ON NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS. THE BILL DEBATED IN THE SENATE.

LIABILITY OF THE GOVERNOR FOR NOT SENDING IN APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, April 1 .- The Senate took up the Raffrond Tax bill this morning, and devoted the day to its consideration on second reading. It was agreed that the bill reported by the majority of the Senate committee should be accepted as the Senate substitute of the House bill and that amendments should be offered to this. The bill provides for a State Board of Assessors and the imposition of a local tax of one per cent on property used for railroad purposes, of the full local rate on property belonging to the railroads but not used for strictly railroad business, and for a State tax of one-half of one per cent on all railroad property, including franchise. The road-bed is to be exempt, however, from all tax. After the bill had been read through. Senator Brinkerhoff, (Dem.), of Hudson, presented a series of amendments in-tended to make the act tax all railroad property at the local rate, one-half of one per cent to go to the State. After attacking the committee's bill as discriminating in favor of the rallroads, and cistming that it would be unconstitutional on that account, Mr. Brinkerhoff issuached forth into a long assault on the existing system and an argument in favor of some change. He replied bitterly to Cortlandt Parker's attacks upon Jersey City. Mr. Parker, he declared, had such his manhood in an unjust cause. What right, he demanded, had the attorney of a corporation that had been on the verge of bankruptey for years, and had had a Gould and a Fisk in its management, to criticise the financial management and honesty of Jersey City t He denounced the Legislature of 1865, which granted the Morris and Essex tax ex-emption, as made up of robuers. Mr. Griggs (Rep.), called his attention to the fact that Governor Abbett was a member of that Legislature. "But he did not vote for

At the afternoon session, Mr. Griggs replied at some length to Mr. Brinkerhoff. He deprecated the loose deon of those who were as much in favor of equal taxation as any anti-monopolist, but differ as to means, and proceeded to show that the bill went further than Governer Ludlow had suggested, and was satisfactory in the results it would produce. Mr. Brinkerhoil's amend ments were defeated, 4 to 14-Brinkerhoff, Stainsby, Merritt and Smith voting yea. Similar amendments were also rejected. Some verbal changes were then made and the bill went over until to-morrow, the work of the session being practically completed.

the bill," was Mr. Brinkerhoif's response. As a matter of

The Assembly bill taxing miscellaneous corporations was laid over and will be somewhat amended before coming to final passage.

THE GOVERNOR IGNORING THE LAW. Governor Abbett has failed to send in his appointments The Governor is possibly ignorant of the second paragraph of Section 6, Article VI. of the State Constitution, which reads: "Commissions for Judges of said court (Common Pleas) shall bear date and take effect on the (Common Pleas) shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies." The Constitution clearly means that the nominations shall be made before April 1, yet Governor Abbett has failed to send in a single nomination for this court. The law is so plain that tenoring it makes him hable to all the penalties of a violation of his oath. He is without excess. There has not even been a pressure of executive business to serve as a palliation. What the Governor's object can be is not known, but it is naturally suspected that some political scheme is at the bottom of it, though how he can get any advantage for his party by knocking his head against the Constitution every day is not plain.

The Governor vetoed the bill in relation to a server in

every day is not plain.

The Governor vetoed the bill in relation to a sewer in the Bergen Plank Road. Jersey City, stating that the courts afforded adequate remedy. The Assembly passed the bill appropriating \$5,000 for repairs to the 8t ate Arsemal and that giving the trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum authority to retain immates longer than the therefor which they were committed. The Newark Plank Ro. bill was defeated, 16 to 32, as was the bill reducing the land to of interest to 5 per cent.

As inin among the committed. The Newark Plank Ro. bill was defeated, 16 to 32, as was the bill reducing the legicl rate of interest to 5 per cent.

Mr. Caminade offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the joint committee on Reform School for Boys to investigate the management of that institution, particularly with regard to the question of employment, and inquire into the feasibility of teaching the inmates mechasical trades, and probable cost to the State of the change, and report by bill or otherwise at the next session of the Legislature.

" JERRY" MCAULEY WELCOMED HOME.

Cremorne Mission was short of standing room last night. "Jerry" McAuley had returned from a four months' breathing among the pines of Lukewood, N. J., and his face beamed with conscious pride as he stood on the platform under the flower-woven legend, "Welcome Home," and told his audience how near death he had been, and how happy he was to be with them again. It was "Scripture night" at the Mission, and when Mr. McAuley led off with a text be was followed in rapid succession by Dr. Ball, a converted thief, "Razor-Strop' Smith, a negro woman, Mrs. Pierce, a little child, Joseph Mackey, of the A B C Guide; Mr. Seamans, the banker; a reformed drunkard. Mrs. McAuley and twenty others, each rising and reduing in a clear voice. John Ross, an ex-drunkard and wife-beater, said that he had not touched drink not struck his wife in eight mouths. They were both happy now. James McKee, Ross's partner, said: "A year ago Ross took his pint straight every morning. I took mine. One day he wouldn't drink; said that he had given his heart to God and Jerry McAuley. I said 'Oh, you fool'; and tried to laugh him out of it. All changed now. We never see a drop and our wives are happy." Smith, a negro woman, Mrs. Pierce, a little child, Joseph

METHODIST CHURCH WORK IN BROOKLYN. The fifth annual meeting of the Brooklyn Methodist Caurch Society was held last evening in Han-son Place Church. The Rev. W. Burt's annual report stated that since Brooklyn was incorporated, fifty years ago, the number of Methodist churches had increased from three to thirty-seven, worth \$1,500,000. The treasurer's report showed receipts in the last year of \$7,337.25, and disbürsements of \$7,636.70. Or this amount \$5,000 was a gift to St. Paul's Church.

THE PROPER WAY TO TEACH LANGUAGES. Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, in a lecture defivered last evening at Steck's Hall, No. 11 East Fourteenth-et., explained the essential features of his Meisterschaft system" for the study of foreign languages. He said: "The great defect of most systems is that they teach words and sentences, but not idioms. In the hielsterschaft system we begin with long, involved, and idiomatic sentences. These are carefully compared with the corresponding English idiom."

It was the wise man who built his house upon a rock; nowadays the wise man dosan't build unless he has a pocket full of rocks.—[Boston Transcript. THE COINAGE OF SILVER.

THE BUZZARD DOLLAR GAINS A POINT. THE HOUSE PASSES THE TRADE DOLLAR BILL WITH

A RUINOUS AMENDMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The advocates of the unlimited coinage of "buzzard" dollars gained an advantage in the House to-day, by striking from the trade dollar bill the section which provided that the trade dollars redeemed and recoined should be counted as a portion of the \$2,000,000 per month of standard dollars required to be coined by the act of 1878. The motion to strike out the section was made by Bland, and it was adopted a vote of 131 to 118 - nearly most of the Democrats in the affirmative. The bill

was then passed by a vote of 198 to 46. The action of the House means that the coinage of buzzard dollars now required by law is to be further swelled by the amount of trade dollars presented for exchange and recoinage-an amount variously estimated at from \$6,000,000 to

\$8,000,000. In the course of the debate to-day Abram S. Hewitt made a short, forcible speech, in which he drew a strong picture of the losses which would result from free coinage of buzzard dollars, not only to the nation, but to workingmen and persons whose savings are deposited in savings banks or in trust companies, or invested in life insurance policies. These losses, he declared, would not fall short of 15 per cent of the total coinage capacity of the United States mints, and the disastrous effects would immediately be felt. Compulsory limited coinage of standard silver dollars, limited coinage of standard silver dollars,
Mr. Hewitt said, will in time produce the same injurious effects—the process will be less rapid, but
the ultimate result will be the same—as that of
free coinage. Mr. Hewett's speech was received
with earnest attention, but, as the vote a little later
showed, it did not produce a deep impression on the
minds of his party friends. Mr. Cassidy, of Nevada,
and Mr. Belford, of Colorado, also spoke, of course
in behalf of the owners of silver mines in their respective States.

MR. BLISS AND THE STAR ROUTE TRIALS. MORE STATEMENTS ABOUT COOK AND GIBSON-MR.

SPRINGER CORRESPONDING WITH WALSH. WASHINGTON, April 1.—George Bliss to-day continued his testimony relative to the Star Route trials before Mr. Springer's committee. He soid Mr. Cook kept in his possession for a number of weeks abstracts of sixteen routes prepared by Mr. Woodward. "In my opinion." Mr. Bliss said, " these abstracts were retained for the other side to copy." He said: "Cook has testified that Brewster told him I secured his appointment as Attorney-General. Mr. Browster is a truthful man and I don't believe he said such a thing. My knowledge of his appointment came from this: I was with the President one evening and I said I wish things were in such shape that Brewster could be appointed Attorney-General. To my surprise the President said things were m such shape, and that Brewster would be appointed." He then explained that Mr. Cook wanted to be District-Attorney, rd that he opposed him.

The witness gave in detail his reasons for not favoring the prosecution of the Prescott and Sante Fe route conractors, which was recommended by Mr. Gibson. He suid: "There was no other testimeny but Walsh's against Brady in the Sante Fe case."

"Where is Walsh i" gaked Mr. Stewart. "Mr. Springer is in correspondence with him," the wit-

ness replied. Concerning Dorsey routes, Mr. Bliss said: "On one route not a letter or paper went over it for twenty days; and that route paid \$40,000 or \$50,000," "You showed all these things on trial, and what did the jury find?" Mr. Milliken inquired. "They found Rerdell, a elerk, guilty. They could not find the men guilty that got the 'swag.' We proved that sub-contractors knew when were to be made. We proved-" "And the bury didn't convict," interposed Mr. Milliken. "No, sir,"

"And Mr. Cook thinks nothing so high-toned as a Washten jury?" "Except a Washington lawyer," replied

incten Jury?" "Except a Washington lawyer," replied the witness.

Mr. Bliss continued: "One man, we found, carried the entire mail across the mountains in the log of his boot."

"How much did he get!" Mr. Hemphill inquired. "Oh, \$50,000." Mr. Bliss replied.

Mr. Milliken andi: "Did Cook or Gibson protest against your taking the Dorsey case!" "Not in the least. They did want the contractors of the Sante Fe and Prescott route indicated. I did not. I take all of the responsibility for not taking that route un, and I think all the git? Dorsey admitted that he became interested in the contracts within a mounth after leaving the Senate. The bids were prepared in Dorsey's house. Dorsey furnished the bondsmen. Dorsey furnished toney to surf parties off to zer petitions. He claimed that he was making loans. He claimed that he had no formal connection, but was helping friends and reintives. He was very oblicing."

Mr. Bliss said he had written a letter to the Department of Justice advising that the claim of a ditver for the Kerns combination for \$25,000 be not allowed. "A lawyer came to me," he continued, "and asked about the letter and respessed that I should withdrawn it. I said I could not and would not. Then I asked why he wanted it withdrawn." He replied that he could get \$5,000 if he

ther and represent that Then I asked why he wanted it aid not and would not. Then I asked why he wanted it ithdrawn. He replied that he could get \$5,000 if he ould get it out of the way."

What was the lawyer's name I. asked Mr. Springer. I don't think I can give it," the wilmess replied.

Now I shall be giad to be questioned on things the onimittee may desire to ask," Mr. Bliss continued. I suppose you will want to ask about my appointment and compensation. I think it is plan to you that my appointment was a political one. I had known Garfield for the continuent was a political one. I had known Garfield for the continuent was a political one. I had known Garfield for and compensation. I think it is plain to you that my appointment was a political one. I had known Garfield for
a good while. I had charge in New-York of the investigation of the Morey letter. Garfield expressed himself as
pleased with the result and wrote me a most complimentary letter. He authorized the offer of the position of
United States District-Attorney of New-York to me. The
position was declined. H. E. Knox suggested my name
for the Star Route cases and Garfield agreed to it.

The House being convened, the committee adjourned
until to-morrow, with the understanding that Mr. Bliss
should then testify concerning the fees of Government
counsel.

RELIEF FOR THE SUPREME COURT. A PROPOSED COURT OF APPEALS AND MORE CIR-

CUIT JUDGES FAVORED. Washington, April 1 .- A committee consist-

ing of Richard Vaux, chairman, Henry Reed, Francis P. chard, Walter George Smith and N. Du Bois Miller, representing the Law Association of Philadelphia, appeared before the House Committee on the Judiciary this orning and presented arguments on behalf of certain proposed legislation for the relief of the United States agreeme Court. The legislation recommended by the numittee is found in two bills introduced in the Senate and House respectively by Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, and Representative Dorsheimer, of New-York, one f which provides for the establishment of a Court of Appeals and an increase in the number of Circuit Court adges, and the other to regulate the removal of causes from State courts. They also submitted without recommendation a bill introduced in the House by Mr. O'Neill, and in the Senate by Mr. Bayard, to provide for the estab lishment of a Court of Appeals for certain changes in the constitution of the Circuit Courts and the jurisdiction of

constitution of the Circuit Coarts and the jurisdiction of such courts.

The bills recommended by the committee propose to relieve the pressure on the Unith State's Supreme Court; first, by limiting the right of removal of causes from State courts, when the sole ground of removal is the citizenship of the parties, to the defendant in the controversy, and to him only where he is a citizen of a State other than that in which the sult is brought, and upon his affidavit that he believes he will be prejudiced by a trial in the State court; second, by the establishment of a Federal Court of Appeals to have jurisdiction of cases not involving questions of United States or constitutional law, or the law of nations, now on appeal or that may hereafter be appealed from the courts of highest resort in the various States; and third, for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge in each circuit.

Henry Reed and George W. Biddle, Chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia, made arguments.

RELIEF OF JEANNETTE SURVIVORS.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- In the Senate to-day the bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds and reported favorably from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of the Jeannette survivors, was passed. It provides for the componsation of the survivors for losses incurred by them on the expedition. The names and amounts are as follows: George W. Melville, Chief Engineer, \$1.000; John W. Danenhower, Beutenant, \$1,000; Raymond L. Newcomb, naturalist, \$600; John Cole, acting boatswain, \$600; W. F. C. Ninderman, seaman, \$600; and the recomb, hattiraist, ecoc. John core, acomp oberswain, 8600; W. C. Ninderman, seaman, 8600; and the re-maining survivors \$300 each. The bill further provides for the payment to the widow, child or other legal repre-sentative of each decoased member of the expedition any arrears of pay due the decased member and one year's additional pay.

THE REMOVAL OF TRESPASSERS.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The Secretary of the Interior sent to the Senate to-day copies of correspond, ence between the Interior Department and the Department of Justice, touching the present efficacy of the statute of March 3, 1807, empowering the President to direct Marshals and employ such military force as may be necessary to remove trespassers and obstructions from the public domain. Secretary Teller is of opinion that tae puone comain:
it would be unwise to use force under this law to punish
trespassers on public lands. He says he is not aware
that its provisions have even in a single instance been enforced for such a purpose, trespass being punished by a
resort to the courts, which are amply competent to protect the public interests.

LIVE STOCK AND MEAT INSPECTION. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- Representative Reagan to-day reported from the Commerce Committee the sion of the Senate was given up to debate on the Biair bill providing for the appointment of diffeen inspectors educational bill. Action was not reached.

spection of live stock, dressed meats and hog products in tended for fereign shipment, and making it unlawful to import any adulterated or unwholescuse food or vinous, spirituous or mait liquors adulterated or nixed with any poisonous or noxious chemical, drug or other ingredient injurious to health.

THE UNDERVALUATION OF MERCHANDISE.

DRAFT OF A BILL DESIGNED TO END THE PRACTICE. Washington, April 1.—The President to-day transmitted to the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury inclosing a draft of a bill to prevent undervaluation of foreign merchandise, and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The first section of bill provides that whenever the actual market value of any merchandise imported into the United States and subject to the ad valorem duty is found by the appraising officers to exceed the invoice value, there shall be all the Republicans voting in the negative and levied and collected, in addition to the proper duties, a tennis, with large and important clubs devoting them penalty equal to double the amount of duty accruing on such advanced value. Section second provides that if any owner, consignee or agent of ony merchandise subject t ad valorem has knowingly made or attempted to make any entry thereof, by means of any false invoice or false certificate of a consul, vice-consul or commercial agent, or any invoice which does not contain a true statement

or any invoice which does not contain a true statement of the actual cost of such merchandise, the vaine thereof shall be forfeited to the United States.

Section third provides that whenever any person not an officer of the United States shall be forfeited to the United States.

Section third provides that whenever any person not an officer of the United States shall turnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to any of the chief officers of customs, or to a district-attorney, original information concerning any fraud on the customs revenue, which shall lead to the recovery of any duty, such person shall be entitled to the recovery of any duty, such person shall be entitled to the grees proceeds of the duties, fines, penalties or forfeitures so recovered.

Section fourth provides that whenever any officer or employe of the Government shall seize merchandize in the act of being samugiced, or goods fraudulently undervalued, or shall detect any other device on the customs revenue, he shall receive an award of compensation equal to one-fourth of the proceeds resulting from such seizure, or which may be recovered on account of such frauds.

Section third repeals section sixteenth of the Act 'to amend the customs revenue laws, and to repeal moleties," approved June 22, 1874, and provides that in all suits or information brought, wherein actuar is made pursuant to any set for the collection of duties on imports or tonnage, if the property is claimed by any person, the burden of proof shall lie on such claimant.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR COMMISSION.

THE HOUSE BILL REPORTED ADVERSELY-A MINOR-ITY REPORT.

Washington, April 1 .- Representative Hill, from the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, to-day submitted an adverse majority report on a bill to estab-lish an Alcoholic Liquor Comraission. The report says it is exceedingly doubtful whether Congress has jurisdiction over the subject. As the Internal Revenue laws regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, the only wholesale legislation Congress could further provide would be

Mr. Price submitted a minority report, recommending Mr. Price submitted a minority report, recommending the passage of the bill, and saying that the subject is a proper one for legislation by Congress, as it will educate the people on an important moral and political question. The minority report says further: "The petitioners who favor this bill believe that the traffic is detrimental to the public welfare; that it causes 90 per cent of the crime existing; that it is the cause of three-quarters of the paurerism in the country; that it causes 600,000 draunkards; that 100,000 die or and disabled annually from its effocts; and it causes 50,000 anurders annually. If these things are true, some remedy should be applied, and if their truth is denied, we should have a commission to inquire into the subject."

GENERAL BOYNTON VINDICATED.

Washington, April 1 .- In the House to-day, he committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Representative Keifer against General H. V. Boynton submitted a report, accompanied by this resolution: That the charges against H. V. Boynton are not sustained by the evidence, and that there is no ground for any action by the House." The resolution was laid over for future action. The action of the committee on the resolution was unanimous. Two reports, however, were resented. The report of the majority, which is signed y all the Democratic members, deals harshly with the entnesses called by General Kelfer to corroborate the alleged corrupt proposition made by General Boynton to him. The majority report also save that the impossibility of the alleged interview is shown by the fact that subse-quent to the date on which it was said to have taken

of the alleged interview is shown by the fact that subsequent to the date on which it was said to have taken place General Keifer made a friendly call on General Soynton at the office of the latter.

In the minority report, which is signed by Judge Peland and Mr. Wilson, Republicans, the evidence of the two wilnesses summoned by General Keifer to corroborate his own testimony respecting the corrupt proposition is dealt with more lemently, and it is stated that as General Keifer and General Boynton were the only persons present when the Interview was alleged to have taken place, and as the testimony of each facily contradicts that of the other, General Boynton, as the accused person, being passumed to be innocent until shown to be guilty must have the benefit of that position. The minority also state that the visit of General a cifer to the office of General Boynton must have been made at a time prior to March I, because of the condition of legislation and the adection of a certain rule to govern proceedings on the tariff bull prior to that date.

The result of the investigation is entirely satisfactory to General Boynton; so much cannot be said for General Keiler and his friends.

BILLS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

BILLS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE. of the United States and who has died in the service has been honorably discharged, shall be admitted to be come a citizen of the United States on proof that he was under (wenty-one years of age at the time of the death or discharge of his ancestor, and that he resided in the United States for one year previous to his application. House calendar. By Mr. Broadhead, from the same com-mittee, authorizing the service of civil and criminal pro-

dian reservations and in the Yellowstone Park. House By Mr. Barksdale, for the purchase of property on staten Island for a marine hospital at the port of New-Staten Island for a marine nospinal at the potential York. Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Jones, of Texas, to regulate the letting of mail contracts. House calendar.

By Mr. Scales, from the Committee on Public Lands, to forfeit lands granted to the State of Silchizan to add in the construction of a radioad from Marquette to Ontonagon.

cesses Issued by Federal courts within Territorial and In-

House calendar.

By Mr. James, of New-York, from the Committee on Labor, to prohibit any efficer, servant or agent of the Government to hire or contract out the labor of prisoners incorcerated for violating the laws of the United States. House calendar.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Tuesday, april 1, 1884. MONTANA INDIANS STARVING .- A telegram received at

MONTANA INDIANS STARVING.—A telegram received at the Indian Bureau from Governor Crosby, of Montana, states that the greatest destitution prevails among the Indians in that Territory, many of them being on the verge of starvation.

The Remains of Mr. Hunt.—The remains of the late Mr. Hant are expected to arrive in New-York Friday or Saurday, on the steamer Elbe, from Bremen. Mrs. Hunt accompanies them, and they will be received in New-York by the sons of Mr. Hunt, who will accom-pany them to this city. The interment will be in Oak

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT .- The President has ap proved the bills making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1885, and for limiting the cost of indexing The Congressional

AUTHORITY TO PURCHASE BOYDS. - The House Commit-ACTHORITY TO THE ACT OF THE ACT O

examined relative to the Danville riot to-day, but nothing new was brought out. One witness testified that before the riot he heard a colored man addressing a crowd of his fellows and saying: "The fighting has got to come and I have but one time to die, and in this case I don't eare how soon." THE DANVILLE INVESTIGATION, Several witnesses were

THE WAR TAX OF 1861 .- The statement sent to the THE WAR TAX OF 1861.—The statement sent to the Senate to day by the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the wag tax of 1861, shows the following States and Territories to be still indebted to the United States in the sums named: Alabama, 820,822, Arkansa, 877,803; California, \$6,597; Colorado, \$21,383; Dakoia, \$5,241; Florida, \$33,902; Georgia, \$512,959; Louisdans, \$117,371; Mississippi, \$338,342; North Carolina, \$190,900; Tennessec, \$281,775; Texas, \$225,098; Utah, \$26,982; Virginia, \$213,501; Washington Territory, \$3,487; Wisconsin, \$51,145.

PATENT INTERFERENCE.-The Commissioner of Patenta PATENT INTERPERENCE.—The Commissioner of Patents has placed the following construction under the rules govening interference: "The spirit of the interference rule is not that claims must conflict in term on order to constitute an interference, but that the subject matter claimed must conflict. It is not necessary that the claims should be so able that the claim in either case will apply to the matter or device of the other. If the claim of one party will include that of the other, there is an interference in fact."

WILLIAM WEBSTER'S PETITION .- In the Senate to-day a petition was presented from William Webster, an American citizen, praying for the aid of Congress to secure him in his right of ownership to 500,000 acres of land in New-Zealand, which he claims that he bought from the native chiefs before the Bettish Government had any rights of possession in that country, but his right to which has not been respected. MUSTER ROLLS OF ORIO REGIMENTS .- The Senate has

passed the joint resolution requiring the Secretary of War to furnish to the Governor of Ohio copies of muster rolls in his Department of Ohio regiments which fought in the war for the Union. THE NAVAL BILL IN THE SENATE. -Senate Hall to-day, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill with sundry amendments: Mr. Hall gave notice that he would call it up either to-morrow

THE BLAIR BILL. -The greater portion of to-day's ses

for such customs districts as may be necessary for the in- | THE SEASON OF MANLY SPORTS.

HOUSES ERECTED.

PROSPERITY OF THE ATHLETIC CLUBS. AMES AND DATES ARRANGED-COSTLY CLUB-

The prospects for the season of amateur athletic sports are particularly encouraging. The spacious new grounds of one New-York club and the uilding of a large new club-house by another point to the fact that in this city at least the smateur athletes are yearly becoming a larger and more important body. Not only have athletic sports received an impetus, but the various games comprehended under the title of field sports are growing more and more in popular favor. In addition to baseball, which not many years ago was the sole game in which any wide interest was taken, there are now oricket, lacrosse, lawn cially seems to have passed its exotic stage and have become fairly acclimated. In May a team composed of Philadelphians will go to England, probably under the captaincy of one of the Newhalls. Before starting they will play a picked New-York eleven. A representative American lacrosse team, largely made up of college men, will also cross the water and play several intenational games. Their plans have already been fully stated in THE TRIBUNE, and excite much interest. Lawn-tennis, too, will have many fresh adherents when the season begins and the asphalt can be forsaken for the turf. The Manhattan Athletic Club have decided to set aside a considerable portion of their grounds for tennis courts and already have applications for several of them for the season, while the Orange Ciub and the Staten Island Cricket Club are stronger than they ever were in respect to membership.

The dates already fixed for athletic games promise full and interesting season. The announcement of the visit of Myers and his companions to England under the auspices of the South London Harriers and 'the Manhattan Athletic Club, has doubtless quickened public interest in the subject. The rolls of the leading clubs already show an increase of membership which will doubtless be much expanded when the season fairly begins. As to the games already arranged, the Columbia College games will be held on May 10 at the Mannattan Athletic Club grounds, and will be the first prominent contests of the season. On the following Saturday the Inter-Scholastic Association, composed of the pupils of the various preparatory schools, will hold its spring meeting on these grounds. The fostering of healthy games among these schoolboys connot be too much encouraged, for it is from them that the ranks of the best amateurs and college athletes are recruited. On May 24 the Inter-Collegiate games will be held at the same place. The rivalry between Harvard and Yale in these sports as well as in rowing and baseball is strong, and the results of the various contests will be eagerly looked for. On the last day of May the Manhattan Athletic Club holds its spring games on its own grounds.

Out of New-Yerk proper the principal games will be the Staten Island meeting at New-Brighton, S. L., on May 17. The "Pastimes" will meet at Wasamgton Park on May 10, and the well-known Williamsburgs in Brooklyn on May 30. On the same day, too, the New-York Club will give its spring games on its grounds at Mott Hayen. The Championship Games will this year be held in September. For the last two years they have taken place in the spring, but this has been found for many reasons to be loss convenient than the old plan or giving them in the fall.

The president of one of the largest New-York clubs games already arranged, the Columbia College

The president of one of the largest New-York clubs said the other day: "The season looks more than promising, and I think the interest taken in athletics is decidedly increasing. We, at any rate, have reasen to congratuints ourselves. With only small membership dues we shall by the end of this year be completely out of debt, though we have lately spent nearly \$20,000 on our grounds. One of our sister clubs is about to spend about five times that amount. I am glad to say, too, that the professional element is being gradually but firmly weeded out from among us. The definition of amateur standing is yearly becoming sharper."

NEWS ABOUT YACHTS AND YACHTING.

THE NEW-YORK CLUB'S NEW HOUSE-ANNOY

ANCES OF STEAM TACHTSMEN-NOTES. The building which the New-York Yacht Club has taken for a club-house is in Madison-ave., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sts. On the first floor to the right of the entrance hall is a good-sized apartment, which will be used for a receptionroom. Beyond this is a small room which will be fitted up as au office and bar, and then a room where there will be a cafe. In the rear is a large, welllighted billiard-room. Up-stairs there be a reading-room and a large hall. the walls of the hall will be hung the models and pictures of yachts, of which the club has a large and valuable collection. In this hall will be held the meetings of the club, and here on notable occasions dinners will be given. On the third floor the steward of the club, Nels Olsen, will live. The club will move into its new quarters on May 1 and hold its first meeting there on May 15.

The American Yacht Club has its rooms only a stone's throw away. The members of the American Club are beginning to decorate

the walls of their rooms with yachting pictures. A portrait of Washington E. Connor's steam yacht Utawana. worked in sik, is one of the conspicuous decorations. The Utawana will go into commission about May 5 George 5. Scott will put his yacht Viking into commission WASHINGTON, April 1 .-- Among the bills re- about May 20. The club is new looking for docking faported to the House to-day were the following: By Mr. Fucker, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to mend the navigation laws. It provides that the child or grand-child o O. Thompson has warned them off the promises on the ground that "the Department doubts its authority to allow yachts to anchor there." This will be a great annoynace to many yachtsman. The thing that yachtsmen are most exercised about at present, however, is the Pilotage bill now before Congress. This bill, if passed as it now stands, compels steam yachts to take aboard a pilot when entering or leaving port. Heretofore, masiers of steam yachts have held special ileenses as pilots and there have been no bed results. If the obnoxious bill becomes a law it will not only be a great annoyance but will add greatly to the expense of yachting—which is already expensive enough. If the owner of a steam yacht wants to go beyond Sandy Hook for an attennoon's sail he will have to take a pilot on board going out and pick up another when he comes back. If he wants to run down to Newport, stopping at New-Haven on the way, he will have to take a pilot aboard when he leaves here, another when he enters New-Haven, another when he leaves there and another when he enters Newport.

Mr. Coli, of Hartford, who is now cruising in his yacht brauntiess in the Mediterranean, will probably enter her in the regatta at Nice. The Dauntiess will go to Cowes as soon as the yachting season fairly opens there and will take part in some of the regattas.

Washington E. Connor has made some alterations in the cablu of his steam yacht Utawana and has put on a ling sail between the masts. The Utawana has developed considerable speed under sail.

The sloop yacht Henry Butler, once called the Haswell, and named for him The Haswell, and named for him The Haswell, she won many races bereabout, and was purchased by Whr. Winslow, of Boston. The yacht was built by Charles H. Haswell, and named for him The Haswell. She won many races bereabout, and was purchased by Charles Bloomer, for Pawtuct, R. I., who had her rebuilt, but carefully proserved her model. Of late years she has not belong to any club, and has been entered in no regattas. She will now be curolled in the Eastern Club, and will probably show her old time speed at the Eastern regattae this season.

Mr. Echonomy ackt Montauk, Samuel R. Platt owner, which is now cruising in the West Indies, is reported at Trinidad last week.

Ex-Commodore W. A. W. Stewart, of the Seawanhaka Ciuh, is travelling in the South on acco it now stands, compels steam yachts to take aboard a pilot when entering or leaving port.

W. L. SCOTT'S THOROUGHBREDS.

THE RACERS AND FOALS ON THE ERIE FARM. W. L. Scott, who is not unknown in Demoeratic politics, is also a celebrity in the racing world. He is the owner of a racing stable at Erre, Penn., which is connected with a breeding form. He paid \$30,000 for he French stallion Rayon d'Or, and some of his mares have dropped foals to the foreigner. A TRIBUNE reporter saw Mr. Scott at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and asked him bont his stud farm.

"All in the best possible condition," he said, "You would hardly believe how forward some of my three-yearolds are, when you think of the weather. My racing stable is a circular one, and a walk around the corridor is exactly a furlong. Here we walk and jog-trot through the winter, and when the fine weather comes we're ready for it. You can judge for yourself how things are when I tell you that one of my three-year-olds,-you must excuse my not mentioning names-galioped a mile four days ago within two minutes. Now, that showed good conditi-

"Yes, very good. One of the sporting papers, however records that one of the Kentucky three-year-olds did a mile a fortnight age in 1:57." "Indeed," said Mr. Scott, "I had not seen that, How

ever, I'm satisfied. My horses will remain where they are until about ten days before the Jerome Park races; and then I shall send a string of fifteen or eighteen there. Afterward they will go to Sheepshoad Bay and from there to Saratoga; then they will go West."

"Won't you send them to Monmouth Park, Mr. Scott ?" "Not this year. Perhaps on another occasion I may take in the Newmarkei of America, but this year we go to "How are your four-year-olds coming on—Referee, Blue Grass Belle and All-Hands-Around?"
"Finely, very finely."
I see they are

"Finely, very finely."
"I see they are catered for the Suburban, at Sheeps and Bay. Have you entered them for the handlespa at 197.1" "Well, do you know, I could not fell you that unless I asked my trainer. There are so many ay trainer. There are so many entries and so ourses nowadays that one man's memory won't am all."

many courses nowadays that one man's memory won't hold them all."
"How is Rayon d'Or doing!"
Mr. Scott pulled from his pocket a thin book filled with manuscript which he consulted with an air of creat satisfaction.

"First," said be, "there is a chestnut filly dropped by Benediction, a daughter of Lord Lyon, the famous Derby winner; then we have a chestnut colt, born to Biac Cap a daughter of the mighty Biac Gown, another Derby winner; then there comes a chestnut filly out of Lillie R., a Glenelg mare, and a half-sister to the wonderful Hindoo. Spark, a Leamington mare, has also dropped another chestnut filly. All these scions of the handsome chestnut Rayon d'Or are oxceedingly like him in appearance, and promise well. There we have Bordelatre's colt. She was by Brown Bread, you know, and Clover, a Macaroni mare, has dropped another bay, a filly, both sired by Rayon d'Or."

dred by Rayon d'Or."
"You seem to have a number of English mares. Mr. "Yes, air. Out of some sixty-four brood mares. I have twenty-five imported English ones. I have two other stallions, Kantaka, a half-brother to the Derby winnor Hermit, and Algerine, a son of Abd el Kader. I have much faith in the progeny of Rayon d'Or, and if they are as good as they are good looking, I need ask no more."

THE CHARGES AGAINST L. E. MYERS. The sub-committee of the National Amateur Athletic Association, appointed to inquire into the charges made by Mr. Watson against L. E. Myers, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, that he had taken money in matches, and, therefore, was not an amateur, sinished taking testimony last night in the Knickerbocker Cottage. George W. Carr, president of the Manhattan Athletic Club, appeared as Mr. Myer's counsel. Mr. Myers said in his own behalf that he was appointed judge at a six days' walking-match at the Madison Square Garden, but that he had not acted William J. McEwen ione of his chief opponents) acting for him. He was afterward given \$150 for his services and divided it with McEwen. He acknowledged that he was proprietor of the "katug-rink in the club grounds during one winter with a. Ewen, and that he realized \$1,400, McEwen's profit being \$700. He was never appointed superintendent of the track "ad never received any money in that capacity, He ...d been secretary of the club since January, 1883, and had received salary for the performance of his duties. Mr. Mycas continued that he was not dependant on his salaries for a livelihood, being in receipt of an income of about \$2,000, since he hisd been an amateur athlete be had received a large number of medals, and had given seventy-five of them away. He had never received any money cittler in England or this country for competing in matches.

The aminous of those present were universally in favor.

money either in England or this country for competing in matches.

The opinions of those present were universally in favor of Mr. Myers, and the faith in his ability to clear himself from the charges was manifested by the number of congratulations he received at the adjournment of the investigation. The decision of the committee will be announced in a few days.

LEAGUE MEN AND AMATEURS AT THE BAT.

Professionals were pitted against amateurs on the baseball field, at the Polo Grounds, yesterday, the contestants being the New-York League nine and Jasper nine of Manhattan College. Despite the difference in the clubs, the game was well contested and interested a fair number of speciators. The fielding of Ward, Clapp, Finley and Ewing was excellent. Ewing, Ward, Gillespie and Reilly did the best work with the bat. The double plays of Connor. I wing and McKinnon, and Relliy and Mack, evoked loud applianse. Two of the Jasper players were presented with prize bats after the contest by an entusiast. The game was fluely contested up to the sixth inning, s the score being 2 to 0 in favor of the professionals; then the New-Yorks radied at the bat and made four more runs. By good base running, the Jaspers managed to make two runs in the latter part of the game. The score was as follows:

Jasper.	r.	孙	10	a,	0.	New York.	r.	bh	po	a.	ė.
Reilly s.s. Mack. 1b Finley, c. Wilson, 3b. Cherry, 2b McCusher, c.f Dawney, r.f. Wild, 1.f. Soffivan, p.	0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	3	210200000000000000000000000000000000000	0 1 0 0 0 1	Ewing, 2b	0 0	2001	4 0 2 1 0 8 1 10 1	3 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	000000001
Totals	9	5	24	8	19	Totals	7	9	27	9	1

.. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1-2 Runs carned, none; First base by errors, Jasper 1, New-York 8; Struck out, Jasper 9, New-York 4; Total left on bases, Jasper 2, New-York 8.

The New-York and Olympic nines will play at the Polo Grounds to-day.

The Metropolitans will go to Boston to-day to play three games with the League champions, returning and playing at the Polo Grounds on Saturday.

ENTRIES FOR THE SIX DAYS' RACE. The entries for the six days' go-as-you-please natch closed yesterday. Ten men have posted \$100 each and signed the articles. The entries are Charles Rowell, whose record is 566 miles, and who amounces that this is his last race; Patrick Fitzgerald, who won the last race, with a record of 582 miles; Robert Vint, record 578 miles; George D. Noremac, record 565 miles; D. J. Herty, record 556 miles; Frank H. Hart; Peter Napoleon Campana, better known as "Old Sport," who induced 350 citizens of Bridgeport to subscribe \$1 each and enter him for the race; and three new men, William Wallac Sounsburg, of Chicago ; Charles Thompson, of New-York and Nitaweg-Ebow, a Chippewa Indian, who has been it the habit of running down deer and buffalo and is confident that he can smash the record. confident that he can smash the records match will begin at the Madison Square riden on Monday, April 28. To participate in the dision of the gate receipts a contestant must make 525 cs. If six men cover the prescribed distance the iden will be 50, 20, 12, 8, 6 and 4 per cent. In addition will be 50, 20, 12, 8, 6 and 4 per cent. In addition in 20 and third man 10. The admission will be 50 its throughout the match. One side of the Garden will reserved for ladies and their escorts. Either Gilmore's some other well known band will be encared. Hamiltonian of the Turf, Field and Form, is the stakeder and referee and will have charge of the scoring. holder and referes and will have energe of the section. Peter Duryes, Rowell's representative and backer, will act as business manager.

PREPARING FOR WORK AT CREEDMOOR.

A meeting of the National Ritle Association Conoral C E Dobbins stated that he had made arrangements with the Long Island Railroad by which members of the association would be allowed reduced fare to the Creedmoor Range this season, on the same basis as the members of the National Guard. It was resolved to allow military companies to affiliate with the association on the payment of \$10 each, and rife clubs on the payment of \$25. The resignation of General Stephen R. Smith as a director of the association was received. The range will be open on April 15. Major Placke, Captain Ackerman and Lieutenant Zalinesi were appointed a committee to arrange a programme of matches to be shot in May. The committee on spirit levels on sights reported in favor of their use with certain restriction.

GOOD PLAY AT THE RACQUET COURT. One of the third ties in the championship series was played at the Racquet Court yesterday. The game between J. H. Pryor and J. Townsend was won by the former by default. The contestants in the champion-ship contest were P. Allen and L. M. Rutherford, and the game resulted as follows: tne game resulted as follows:
P. Allen. 14 15 9 15 8-81
L. M. Rutherford. 17 8 16 12 15-67

The winner will play W. S. Shippen to-morrow.

GOWNS, WRAPS, BONNETS AND PARASOLS. The house of Stern Brothers, Nos. 32, 34 and 36 West Twenty-third-st., is displaying a rich assort-

ment of wraps, costumes and evening dresses imported from the leading Parisian dressmakers. A handsome dress of darkest green satin princesse is made with a drapery and antique basque brocaded with single jonquils in shades of cerise red. A dress from the work-rooms of Worth is made with an underskirt entirely comrooms of Worth is made with an underskirt entirely composed of flounces of lace inid over pinked frills of black tanta silk; the side draperies and corasgo are of black grenadine, dotted in fine figures and striped with veivet; full draperies of lace finish the back breadths of the dress, and frills of lace are arranged in a rich fall at the neck and sleeves. A beautiful dress of old-fashioned figured tafleta is shown in metallic shades of gold and steel color, and is combined with dark hunger's green veivet; the skirt is shirred in clusters, and organ pleats of velvet are set in at intervals. The drapery is full and bouflant, and the corasge is finished with a long plastron vest of dark green velvet covered with open plasters manterie of gold cord and steel. A carriage mantle of maroon velvet is made with large bouflant sleeves of satin brocaded with flowers in crimson velvet and gold thread. A wide fringe of maroon chenilie tipped with gold borders the wrap. A wrap of black greenadine brocaded with heavy velvet flowers is inted with pale vellow satin, and still another mantle of the same material is coded with heavy velvet flowers is lined with pale yellow sath, and still another mantle of the same material is lined with ruby silk and trimmed with passementeries of ruby colored beads mingled with cut-jet and rich cords of cheafile. In the millinery pariors on the second floor, bonnets and hats are shown from the leading French and English houses. A tiny bonnet in close capote shape is made gith a crown composed of a not embrodderied with golden spiders' webs. L double ruching of fine net beaded with gold finishes the brim, and a cluster of roses and fine flowers in shades of gold and brown and a huge velvet butterfly trims the hat at the side: the strings of velvet are held to the bonnet by spiders of gold. A dainty little bonnet of white crêpe de chine is bordered with a wreath of Sectisis heather, and finished with a white marabout pompon tipped with gold. In the parasol department parasols of black sain, brocaded with raised velvet flowers, and in other handsome silks and saths, and coaching parasols in brilliant colors are displayed.

TROUT DISPLAY IN THE MARKETS.

The part of Fulton Market occupied by Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford was crowded yes isplay of trout. The stands were tastefully festioned with smilax and ornamented with potted plants and cut dowers. Commissioner of Public Works Hubert O. Thompson went the round of the exhibition early is the afternoon, escorted by Frederick Mather, superin tendent of the New-York State Hatchery at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. Among the other visitors were Mayor Edson and Controller Grant, and Dr. Kingsbury and several others from Philadelphia. Among the most interesting of the exhibits were a saimon and 6 trout from Lough Neagh, Ireland; 6 rainbow trout from the McCloud-River, California; specimens of live trout brought from the siation at Wytheville, Va., in an aquarium ear by Deputy-Commissioner McDonaid, of the United States Fish Commission; some hybrid trout brod by Seth Green, at Caledonia, by crossing the salmon and brook trout, and a live trout, one year old, hatched from eggs received from Germany. Among the exhibitors were Frederick Mather, J. Annia, jr., and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia; T. J. Moore, of the Derby and Seth Green, of Caledonia, Seth Green, at Caledonia, seth Green, of Caledonia, of the control of the and several others from Philadelphia. Among th

Museum, Liverpool; E. B. Sutton, of Babylon, L. I.; H. Dickermann, of New Hampton, N. H.; Professor Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, and the South Side and Suffolk clubs of Long Island. At the stand of Knott & Pritchard, in Washington Market, Henry T. Fenton, superlatendent of the State Fish Hatcheries of Connecticut, had an exhibit of the various species of trout raised by the Fenton Trout Breeding Company at Poquancok.

The prices of trout ranged from 40 cents a pound for Camadian to \$1.25 for Long Island cultivated trout.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN ROME. ACTION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

CONVERSION, NOT CONFISCATION-A LETTER FROM THE RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH IN BOME. To the Editor of the Tribune. Sin: I have read with great and real regret the pastoral letter which the Roman Catholic Archbi

of Baltimore addressed to his people on the Feast of St. Benedict, 1884, on the subject of the American College and other property of the Propaganda in the City of Rome; and this, because it is designed to stir up in our country feelings of hostility toward a foreign nation which has always shown itself singularly triendly toward these United States; and, secondly, because I fear that it will compromise in Italy, and injure rather than help there the interests of the great missionary society whose cause it professes to serve, and more particularly that department of the same which is known as the American College. One has a right, I think, to look for great exactness in regard to facts, great temperance in statement and great charity in spirit, in the official utterances of an ecclesiastic holding the very high position of Primate of the great Roman communion in the United states of America. How far these qualities are to be found in the recent pastoral of Archbishop Gibbons may be judged from the following statement of facts, which I have veried with the greatest care. By acts dated respectively July 7, 1866, and August 15,

1867, the Italian nation, which had suffered untold cyils from the monstrous accumulation of its landed property in the hands of ecclesiastical institutions, sought to cure its existing ills and provide against their recurrence, by a careful limitation of the quantity of real estate that might be acquired or held by such institutions. Among other provisions it was decreed that new lands might not quired by any religious or charitable institution without formal permission, to be granted in each case by special Royal decree; and that in the case of institutions already in possession of landed property, they should be equired to sell so much of it as was not needed for their bona fide uses and invest the proceeds in either Government bonds or mortgage securities (Credito Fouchiaria). In case any institution refused or neglected to carry out this provision of the act, then the sale was to be effected by a Government commission, and the proceeds invested to the credit of the particular institution to which the property had belonged. These laws were not intended to provent the foundation of new charitable institutions, much less to break up any really useful ones already in existence. They simply prevented the holding of land in unreasonable quantities under the 'dead hand, and were intended to relieve the country from the great curse which such holding of her best lands had brought upon her. They were land laws pure and simple, id were far more needed in Italy than even the reform of the land laws which all good men must desire to see effected in the case of Ireland.

This law was perfected three years before the data

when the Roman province sought admission-by an almost unanimous popular vote-into the Kingdom of Italy. Three years later still, in 1873, the Italian Parsment decreed that this law should be applied to the newly admitted Province of Rome, with, however, important modifications and exemptions, which were innded particularly to save the interests of those genera institutions in Rome in which foreign nations might be apposed to have some rights. The Propaganda was not cluded in this list of exceptions. In 1874 the Propaganda appealed to the Italian courts for a stay of procanda appealed to the tanna canal for seedings in the case of its property. This was granted until the cause should be fully heard. In 1880 this cause was carried in final appeal to the Supreme Court of Italy, which in January last gave its final decision that the Propaganda had no just claim to be exempted from the slinary workings of the law. Certainly in allowing this ause to be protracted over a term of ten years, the talian Courts have shown no unfriendly disposition oward the Propaganda. In applying this law, it was not ordered that "all the real estate of the congregation of the Propaganda," as Archibishop Gibbons says, should be sold, but it was specially decreed that the enormous and xceedingly valuable mass of buildings actually used by ce Propaganda proper should be exempted from sale nd permanently secured to it, and I have no doubt ever, that on proper application a Royal Decree would'be granted, securing in the same way to its legitiate uses the property known as the American College. These decrees are always readily granted, where sought

in good faith, for ascful purposes.
In considering this whole matter it is to be noted that: First. The proposed sale at this time of the landed property of the Propaganda is the result not of any new legislation, but of the final decision of the Supreme Court of Italy in a cause which has been allowed to run over,

Second-It is not a confiscation of property, as Archbishop Othbons says, but a conversion-an enforced change of investment merely,-by which the Italian Government is in no way thancially a gamer.

Third-This conversion may be carried out by the ada itself if it will get in good faith, and will be eved of the ordinary taxes on the sale of land. Fourth-The value of landed property in Rome has een many times increased since the Italian Govern-

ent was established there. The lands of the Propaanda would sell now for certainly five times as much as hey would have brought in 1869. Their conversion low will bring in to that institution an income much arget than it ever enjoyed from them under the Papal

overnment.

Fifth—A similar conversion has been already effected
in the case of the landed property of St. Peter's and the
ther great basiliess of Rome, by which they have been

Figh-A similar conversion has been already effected in the case of the landed property of St. Peter's and the other great busilizes of Rome, by which they have been in no way impoverished.

Against an enforced sale at this time, it might be urged that a few years hence, these lands under the present Government will have a still greatly increased value; while on the other, hand a restoration of the Papal Government at Homel would throw them down again to their former almost nominal value. The real point where the since pinches in this case is not the conversion of this property, which in itself might not be a disadvantage, but the conversion into Halum National securities, for this, so to speak, puts the Roman Church under bonds for good behavior in Italy—an arrangement which the Italian people, although themselves Roman Catholics, seem to think a necessary precaution.

It is manifest that in this matter the Italian Government has the law clearly and entirely on its side, and that the case is not one in which a foreign Government could interfere with a shadow of legal right. The Italian Government would rightly resent any officiall criticism on the part of our Government of the decisions of the supreme Court of Haly with as certain promptness as we should use toward Bismarck, for instance, if he shuold attempt to revise the proceedings of the Supreme Court of the United States in the interests say of naturalized German-Americans. It is to be noted, when it comes to the legal aspect of the case, that the "American" Collegedoes not belong to Americans at all, but to a Roman congregation, in whose large governing body not a single American is to be found. The moneys with which it may have been bonght have passed away from American ownership as distinctly as those funch larger sums that are drained every year from America to Rome at Peter's Pence. Still there is a moral right in the case which I desire in every way to see recognized and protected. But this protection, as there is no legal ground. at Peter's Pence. Still there is a moral right in the case which I desire in every way to see recognized and protected. But this protection, as there is no legal ground to stand on, must be accomplished by an appeal to the good feeling and sense of equity of the Italian Government, and such an appeal I am sure will be listened to if temperately and fairly urged. And here comes in the danger of Archibishop Gibbons's pastoral, that it is so full of misstatement and so largely suppresses the true heats in the case, that it will serve to provoke public feeling in Italy against the American College and make it more difficult for the Italian Government to graut the concessions that are desired. His calling the Italians hard names, and his effort to stir up in American lifetime gagnat the Italian Government can do only harm,

concessions that are desired. His calling the Italians hard names, and his effort to stir up in America ill-feeling against the Italian Government can do only harm, and no good: for Italy will brook no interference in her internal affairs—and a land act is a purely internal affair—by no foreign Government—and least of all would she—a people of whom 'the Roman Church claims more than mnety-ninel per cent—allow this in a question touching the affairs of her own Church—from a Protestant Power like the United States of America.

I am sure, on the other hand, that an unofficial request for the preservation of the buildings of the American College at, Rome, if properly presented, would be favorably answered by the Government of Italy, and I most sincerely hope that the steps in this direction, which it is understood have been wisely faken by His Emimence the Cardinal—Archibashop of New-York, may not be thwarted or delayed by the ill-indged appeal to popular prejudice and passion contained in the misleading pastoral of the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States of America, the Archibashop of Baltimore.

Rector St. Pant's American Church, Rome.

New York, March 28, 1884.

P. S. -Since the above was written the cable announces that the Italian Government has stayed the proceedings for the sale of the American College property. I sincerely hope that this has been or may be secured by a Royal Decree, securing the college in permanence to the uses of American Roman Catholics.

E. J. N.

NEW VARIETIES OF PARASOLS.

W. A. Drown & Co. are displaying a large variety of parasols and umbrellas in new materials and chapes. Rich satin and silk goods of levery Kind are used for parasols, and the gayest colors are shown in the new goods. The seamless parasol is made without any seams at the ribs, and the only seam used in fitting the